DINNER TO MR. ASHE.

complimentary toast, and entertained and instructed applauded frequently during the progress of his re- ly described as follows :

Judge Strange was then called on. This gentle-

tirely unable to do so. The remarks were altogethmemory. The toast which I was called upon to re- motion of the car, carrying the dust to the rear. This spond to, was,—'The Union—under the American is the whole operation.

Constitution an intestimable blessing; under an arhad prevented her from elaborating these had yielded her no equivalent in the distribution by the General disturbed by the officious intermeddling of men who he may reap a rich reward for his ingenuity. knew not what they did, and who as Satan had entered Paradise and destroyed the happiness of its first inhabitants, had marred the happiness which otherwise the southern masters and slaves might both have enjoyed; that it was by no means certain that a dissolution of the Union would relieve us from the curse; that the power of mischief in those who were troubling us arose from their proximity and commercial intercourse with us rather than from our political relations to one another, and that a dissolution of our commercial intercourse with them would probably be a much more effectual remedy than a dissolution of our political relations; that I would recommend the opening of a direct trade with Europe, and our adversaries would be soon brought to their senses, and gladly consent that we might have as many slaves as we

I would have said much more had I not been unwould have taken the grounds afterwards taken by Col. Anderson that we ought to insist upon the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and if that was nullified or repealed to pronounce at once that the Confederacy was inadequate to the purposes for which it had been formed, and no farther attempt ought to be made to maintain it. I am where I always have been, to maintain the Union under the constitution : but believing that it would soon become the most insufferable system of tyrrany without the restraints of that Constitution, I should be for each State being remitted to her original independence.

I am yours very truly, RO. STRANGE. After the applause of Judge Stranges's speech had subsided, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Raleigh, was vociferously ealled for, and rose. We have not the slightest memorandum of his speech, but it was up to the hub on the subject of Southern Rights and Independence, and was enthusiastically received. He concluded with the following sentiment:

" North Carolina-Our rightful Sovereign. are citizens of the Union as we are her citizens, and to her we owe the highest homage of our hearts, and the best strength of our arms." Several other gentlemen also spoke, but we had

left, and can therefore give no account of their addres-

Great credit is due to our host, Mr. Thally, of the Washington House, for preparing so elegant and large an entertainment at such brief notice. Since the above was in type a friend has handed us the following toasts accompanied by the names of

the speakers who responded to them: The Hon. W. S. Ashe. His watchful care over the interests of his constituents entitles him to our gratitude-his deep devotion to sourthern rights and

Mr. Ashe responded. intestimable blessing; under an arbitrary construc- a soothing reproof for her impiety. tion of that constitution an incalculable evil.

Judge Strange responded. The Citizens of the North. Our friends and brethren if they wish: our enemies only, if they will have

D. K. McRae responded. independence of the British Crown; she is ready now to maintain her rights, and defend her honor. George Davis responded.

The Fugitive Slave Bill. Good faith in the execution of its provisions is indispensable to the preservation of the Union. Joshua G. Wright responded.

Internal Improvements in North Carolina. Indispensable in the present crisis; may they draw together the hearts of her people, and connect them as with hooks of steel. G. J. McRee responded.

Col. Anderson spoke afterwards, and we learn people, and there is but one Barnum. from all quarters that his sentiments were as just as his manner was graceful.

RALEIGH AND GREENVILLE PLANK ROAD. We learn from the Washington Whig that the money has been subscribed to build the proposed plank road from Raleigh to Greenville. It was first proposed to carry it through Greenville to Washington; but the people of Greenville subscribed \$19,000, with the guarantee of as much more if necessary, provided the road

should stop at Greenville. From Raleigh to Greenville is about 75 miles: thence to Washington only about 20 miles. So that both places being on the (Tar) river, there will be, we suppose, steamboat communication daily between Greenville and Washington. The Whig says the rivmay be so at a very trifling expense.

We are truly rejoiced that the people of Pitt and Beaufort have resolved to build that important work. We feel confident that it will open to them a new life, and perhaps be only the beginning of their pros-

We pray that a like spirit may animate every Court House town and every county in the State. Fay. Carolinian.

Two earrier pigeons, let loose by Sir John Ross, one of the seekers for Sir John Franklin, have arrived at Ayr, Scotland and made way to their former dove-One bore the mutilated and illegible remains of a letter; it had, apparently been shot at, having

Yestington & hor and took in a tigon, the part of

A NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION-Rail Road Care The dinner given to the Hon. W. S. Ashe came without Dust. All our readers who have ever trav-off last Friday evening. It was held on the third elled on a rail road have experienced the great annoyfloor of the large brick building occupied by Mr. ance and distress, occasioned by the immense quanti-Neff, which contains the largest room in the city. ties of dust which insinuates itself into every crack. More than three hundred persons sat down to dinner, and the attendance was much larger.

William A. Wright, Esq., was appointed President, and Dr. James F. McRee, Vice President.

by the ponderous sprinklers which have been adoppants to death, to say nothing of damage done to After a reasonable time comsumed in discussing the ted on some of our roads, but we have now to announce estables, it was concluded to discuss the affairs of the

eatables, it was concluded to discuss the analis of the analis of the nation. So Mr. Ashe was called to his feet by a one ever found it out before, and so efficient, that the passengers can travel in a rail-car with as much comthe meeting with one of his sensible, practical fort in the dustiest day in July as they can in the speeches, consisting mainly of a clear recital of the frostiest day in January. The invention to which we speeches, consisting mainly of a clear rectant of the late Congress, interspersed refer has been made and patented by our ingenious felwith felicitous allusions and illustrations. He was low-citizen, Mr. Nelson Goodyear, and may be brief-

On the roof of the car a number of ventilators are arranged, so as to allow the air to pass freely into the man is too well known to the State and to the Union car when it is in motion. The mouths of these venas a ready and polished orator, to allow any commendaas a ready and poissing orator, to allow that he was which the air circulates freely, but which effectually fully equal to his reputation. The following letter stops all cinders and other dirt. In each window of the car is placed a sash of blinds, constructed of plates sketch of his remarks for publication will exhibit the oliginas four inches wide. These blinds are so arranged that they are all moved by a connecting rod, in the willowington, Nov. 2, 1850. H. I. Toole-Sir: I should be most happy to or shut. The air, coming through the ventilators oblige you in this or any other matter, but I am en- passes with a gentle current out of the blinds, or "car dusters," as they are called, the outward current er extemporaneous—suggested by the occurrences of thus formed, effectually preventing a particle of dust the occasion, and have left no distinct trace on my into the car, and the outside current, formed by the

bitrary construction of that constitution an incalcula- are manifold, though we can mantion but a few of ble evil.' This toast may be called the very motto them here. In the first place, it disposes of the dust, of the democratic party, and it was with much difficul- a most intolerable nuisance to rail road cars; secondty that I restrained myself from showing how just the ly, the frames being permanent, it prevents the passsentiment was and how completely it embodied in lengers from putting their heads and arms out of the a few words the whole democratic creed. But I windows, thus lessening the chances of accident; felt that all things considered, that would be scarcely third, the sush being filled with plates of glass, the right, and instead of doing that I branched out up- view is not at all obstructed; fourth the blinds are on the advantages that the Union had afforded to shut or opened by means of the connecting rod; fifth, the States of the confederacy-to all the world and there is a great saving of expenses to the rail road the rest of mankind-and that North Carolina herself corporations, as it does away with the necessity for had derived less advantage from it than any other the ponderous sprinkling machines; sixth, indepencivilized portion of the globe. That North Carolina dent of repelling the dust, it is a delightful mode of had within her more of the elements of independence | ventilating the cars; seventh, the dusters, by stifling than any other State, and more resources to make the noise caused by the motion of the cars, render berself strong and wealthy; that the Union while it conversation much easier and more agreeable than at

Mr. Goodvear has attached these dusters to one of Government, of wealth and honors; that upon the the Hudson river rail road cars, in which we took a whole she had less to lose by the dissolution of the trip to Peekskill yesterday, and which astonished us Union than any other State; that the southern States, at the difference they caused in the comfort of the both masters and slaves, might be the happiest un- passengers. We are convinced that, as soon as the der the sun; that the southern slave was certainly invention becomes generally known, it will be considamong the happiest of earthly beings, and that there ered indispensable on all our rail roads. Such, also, was a mutual affection and confidence between the master and his slave seldom to be found elsewhere, all others who have witnessed the working of the and they were always disposed to maintain and com- dusters. Mr. Goodyear, we learn, has taken measures fort one another; that this happy state of things was to secure patents here and in Europe, and we hope

New York Express.

BARNUM AND JOICE HETH. We have always considered our fellow citizen of the Museum a man of decided genius; and now that he has placed us nnder obligations we shall never forget, we feel inclined to jot down, now and then, an instance of his claim to that title.

It is but a few years since, that Joice Heth departed this life, full of years and honors, and went to joint the innumerable throng of servants that waited upon the illustrious Father of our country. Poor Joice, who was said to be some one hundred and thirty years old, was a smoke dried wench of some seventy years, found by a travelling Yankee in a hut in the interior of Virginia, as guiltless of all knowledge of Washington, as she was of her own wonderful age and power of coining money. She would willing to monopolize the attention of the company. have gradually dried up into a mummy, had not the lynx-eved Yankee come across her whilst selling his tins. After much pursuasion, a few dollars and more whiskey, she agreed to be lifted into a sedan-bed, and mounted on an easy waggon, was carried off, to make the grand tour. She looked for all the world like a large monkey. At seventy years rheumatism and tobacco had abstracted all her juices, and left her to appearance as near a hundred and fifty as any other age. No sooner had she arrived, than Barnum seiz-

ed upon her, and rigged her up for a show. The scene was inimitable. Lying on a bed-stead. nicely trapped out with dimity and fine blankets, and placed in the middle of a large saloon for convenience of access and air, she was plied with small and comforting drinks and a pipe, whilst a well-smoked and antidiluvian bill of sale from one of the Custis family, duly certified by Dicky Riker, was hung upon

She was usually remarkably, tractable, having received her religious education from a shrewd lawyer out of briefs at the time of her advent, and perfectly cognizant of the power of whiskey and tobacco in producing compliance with the wishes of a legal adviser. She always uttered her pious exclamations in an ejaculatory manner, repeating a few short phrases, always the same, in a very edifying way, and reserving all answers to any general questions, unless the words whiskey or tobacco fell upon her ear, when she would generally give an expressive grunt of as-

One day, however, a Yankee friend, who was cognizant of the whole scheme, observing her with a little less steam on than was desirable to keep her in training, asked her in presence of her keeper, if she remembered Massa George, meaning her alleged illustrious owner. A ray of anger shot from the old southern honor, commands our respect and ensures woman's hitherto closed eyes, as she replied. "No debil take 'em all: don't know notin bout him! Dey make me say dat all the time: gimme drink !" The The Union. Under the American Constitution an ladies stared, and Joice speedily got her drink, with

Int the funiest part of the business was when the old wench died. Instead of finishing the process of embalming so happily begun by the whiskey and tobacco, and steeping her in a solution of corrosive muriate, and hanging her up alongside of her mermaid, in a corner of the Museum to dry, where she North Carolina. In May, 1776, she declared her would have been a permanent investment till the day of judgment, she was given up to the philosophers for a post mortem.

The Magnus Apollo of surgery at that time, went to the museum, duly heralded in the papers, with all his students, and what other verdant gentleman he could collect, and held a great pow wow over the old wench. We did not enjoy the honor of being present, but were informed that "the coronary and femoral arteries were ossified," and fully established her great age. Indeed, her anatomy would have given her a clean ticket for any period less than 200 years. What a spectacle it must have been! We are a great

REPUBLICANISM AND ABOLITIONISM. The Repubicans of the North, it is a well known fact, are not so nearly identified with, and allied to, the Abolitionists of the North, as are the Federalists. As a body, and as a party, they oppose the wicked and nefarious designs of the abolitionists of the North, affording them no "aid and comfort" by word, deed or act, as do the Federalists of the North :- (we mean as a body or as a party.)

We are proud to see that the Republicans of the South as a body and as a party-from the highest to the humblest member, are sound upon the Slavery question-opposed to every effort on the part of the bolitionists to meddle with the rights of the South. In them there is " no variableness or shadow of chaner is navigable that far at all seasons of the year, or ging." Firm-they are willing to 'face the music,' and let the North know at once, what she may depend on. The Union, though dear to them, and cherished by them, has no charms when stripped of everything that is lovely. The republicans, as a body and as a party, do not rejoice at the passage of the late peace measures of Congress—in them the nothing. The Fugitive Slave Bill was a small bait thrown out to catch minnows. The Constitution protected us in the right of property, and we had the right to go and claim a Fugitive Slave under the Constitution wherever we might find him. We have but little more now.

Republicans of the South ! stand united as you are. lost its legs. It is supposed that they had flown above 2000 miles. Sir John took five such pigeons with their Southern allies—the Feds. Fear not the and present one bold front and you will put down Convention of Virginia Manufacturers. The true friends of the South-ever ready to protect your owns of Federalists at home or abroad. Be the manufacturing interest of Virginia is growing so rapidly that a convention of manufacturers has been by to the Republican party that the South can look called to consult upon the best means of promoting with confidence. Let not that confidence be shaken. Halifax Republican.

torse such administration

mark sounds

REJECTION OF HUBACE MANN, The Whig Convention for the eighth Congressional District met at Dedham, Mass., on Thursday, and nominated an their candidate for Congress, Samuel H. Walley, Esq., a partizan of Mr. Webster's, thereby superseding the claims of the Hon. Homee Mann, the present representative from that district. The Convention issued an address and adopted a series of resolutions on the occasion. Some of the reasons assigned why Mr. Welley is preferred to Mr. Mann, are strik-

ing, and claim consideration. On the question of slavery, the address proceed vote goes; but as we do not believe there is a Whig in this district who is not earnestly opposed to the about equally divided; but the Whigs have carried extension of slavery, it would be difficult to select a the Legislature, thus securing a Whig Senator in person who would not represent us in that mattter so far as voting goes quite as well as Mr. Mann.'

The address goes on to state that Mr. Mann stands out as a confessed abolitionist, whose speeches and writings have made him obnoxious to the whole South." It then assigns the following conclusive reasons why the present incumbent should he thrown overhoard

"As a matter of policy, and to gain our own euds, which is the wisest course? We wish to repeal, or at least so to modify the f'ugitive Slave Law as to in- Syracuse Convention he said : sert in it the right of trial by jury; and without meaning the slighest disrespect to our Representative, we say that his advocacy of such a measure would not influence a vote in favor of it, while it would serve to inflame Southern minds, and produce a more bitter and determined opposition; and it is easy to conceive that the same course, pursued in a spirit of conciliation, by one who has not rendered mself thus obnoxious, may be attended with a very

So much for the address. But a series of resolu tions were reported by a committee and unanimously adopted by the Convention. One of them extols President Fillmore for permitting "the passage of a law which in many of its provisions, is repugnant to his own feeling because, he could prevent it only by that arbitrary exercise of the veto power which in other cases we have so often and so justly condemned." Another denounces the fugitive slave law, "as unjust and cruel as it now stands, and therefore highly obnoxious to the people of the free States; we trust that it will be speedily so amended as to secure to all persons arrested under it the right of trial by ju-But while it remains a law on the Statute book, they say they have no right to offer forcible opposition to it.

But the following resolution, so highly complimentary to the Southern Whig party, is worthy of special

attention. We copy it entire:
Resolved, That we most cordially agree with thos National Whigs of the South who believe slavery to be a double curse—a curse, equally to the freeman and to the slave; that we remember with pride and pleasure, their hearty co-operation with us in our earnest endeavors to prevent the extension of this great evil, by resisting the annexation of Texas; that we hope to see the time when their own fair land shall be relieved from this incubus upon its prosperity, and that-to that end-we shall ever be ready to follow where they will lead.

We were not aware before that the whig party of the South believed slavery to be a "double curse," and if such be their conviction, they must feel under peculiar obligations to their Northern allies in standing "ever ready to follow where they will lead," when they commence the great work of amelioration in relieving their "own fair land of this double

Such are the precious confessions of the National Whig or Webster party in Massachusetts. What is the difference in fact between the doctrines they avow and the principles as professed by Horace Mann? The only difference that we can perceive is, that Mr. Mann is a "confessed abolitionist," and the National Whig party, from motives of policy while they hypocritically deny the name, act upon

But notwithstanding the rejection of Mr. Mann by ernor: the Convention, it is said he will be altimately elec-Norfolk Argus. nominated or not nominated.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.] Imprisonment-Nauvoo in Commution.

MACKINAC, Oct. 26, 1850. We had occasion on account of the wind to run into Beaver Harbor, where is situated the city of Nauvoo. On going ashore, I learned that a great row had taken place, and that Adams the prophet's or king's adviser, had to flee for his life. Adams had a warrant issued, and James E. et and his subjects will come on them in the night and slay them, as he threatened to do so in the church out a boat, or be a head shorter if he stays." His laws, he says, are given to him by God, and that they are supreme; that the laws of the U. States are of no account if they conflict with his " higher law."

He practises upon these principles, and takes from the " Gentiles," as he calls all such who do not acknowledge his faith, whatever his wants may demand. A few nights since his party entered a Gentile store and took away fourteen barrels of pork, and Mr. Gentile could not help himself. Another Gentile had his property burned, owing to the violation of the " high-Lord was to come upon him. It appears the difficulty arose from a revelation to Strang, that a certain woman was to be his spirtual wife; but the consent ly this "anointed of the Lord" waxed wroth.

Adams left, taking with him the theatrical curtains and fixtures from the church, and went to Mackinac, where he is going to play " tragedy."

MACKINAC, Oct. 27. been brought here under arrest, and is to be tried at half past 10 o'clock. P. S. Trial just over. Strang sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail. A rescue the hands of Seward.

by the Mormons will be attempted-no use.

DIRRCT TRADE. It is a matter of great surprise to us that, considering the many arguments which have been directed to this subject, so little action has taken place. Is it not remarkable that a country producing a staple for which there is always a demand : which invariably commands a good price, should make a half way house to market, and pay agents there, one-sixth of the value of that produce, and one-sixth of the value of the commodities received in exchange; when it is in its power to cut off those expenses merely by speaking the word? This is the true condition of the South. Charleston had once the importing trade. Why should she not have it now? No irrevocable laws of commerce have forced it from her; but the mere fact of capital being largely invested in shipping and other mercantile affairs in New York. It is true, it takes some time to withdraw the money invested in stocks and planting, and drive it to a new channel. But this must be done if the people of the South would not continue their commercial vassalage to Northern cities The leading error of our capitalists is, that they have placed too much money in planting and stocks, and too little in shipping and the other incidents of commerce. It is our intention to continue our articles on this subject with the view of rousing public attention to the facts which bear upon it.

Charleston News.

STREET ASSAULT. A highly censurable attack was nade on James G. Bennet, Esq., editor of the Herald, this morning. He was walking in Broadway about 10 o'clock, accompanied by his wife, when he was attacked by John Graham Esq., with a cowhide. Mrs. Bennet immediately fainted away and fell to the pavement, but was taken to a store by some of the occupants. A captain of the police interfered, but was felled to the ground by a blow frm Mike Walsh. Several other persons became involved, and in the were thrown to the ground, and a violent strife for will be deeply lamented by a large circle of attached the mastery took place. A reinforcement of the po-lice soon arrived, when hostilities were terminated. Both the combatants were roughly handled. The outrage is rendered ferocious, by the fact that Mrs. Bennet was with her husband when it was made. This occurrence took place about 10 o'clock, in Broad-dation of the Governor, as a day of Thanksgiving

Mr. Graham was the defeated candidate for District of the City, and religious services with Attorney at the late election, and the attacks published the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches. We

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD stitution and the Union of the States

"They must be Preserved." RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK. It is now pretty well settled that Washing gravely to state that Mr. Mann "can represent our Hunt, the Whig candidate, has been elected Governishes and feelings as well as another, so far as a or of New York. The Congressional delegation is about equally divided; but the Whigs have carried

place of Mr. Dickinson.

The election of Washington Hunt is a triumph of Sewardism, and will have a tendency to increase rather than diminish the torrent of anti-slavery agitation. He was supported by both wings of the party, but it was clear, during the whole contest, that he was the peculiar favorite of Greely and the Sewardites. In his letter accepting the nomination of the

"In surveying the measures of Congress connected with the slavery question, we should rejoice in the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. I hail this as a great measure of patriotism and humanity. It removes from the capital a traffic which shocked the sentiments of the people,

and brought reproach upon our national character.

I should be wanting in cander if I omitted to say that I deplore the passage of the Fugitive slave law, in its present form. Recognising to the fullest extent the constitutional obligation which it is intended to enforce, I regret the features of this bill, which are calculated, not to arrest agitation, but to make it more intense and universal. It could not have been well considered and needs essential modifications. The summary operation of its provisions conflicts with all our notions of personal right and security, derived from the common law, and recognized by every free constitution."

In the election of Mr. Hunt New York has, therefore, spoken out against the Fugitive Slave Law. He "deplores" its passage, and denounces it as in "conflict with all" his "notions of personal right and security, derived from the common law, and recognized by every free constitution." Thus it is that the Empire State puts her negative upon the only law of the series of "Compromise measures" adopted at the late session, which was designed for Southern benefit; and we have no doubt that most if not all her members of Congress will vote for its essential modification or repeal. The Union Meeting in the City perhaps effected some good for justice and the Constitution; but even there, after all the expressions which were indulged in against fanaticism and Sewwardism, Mr. Seymour, the Democratic candidate, only obtained some thousand majority.

Mr. Brooks, of the Express, who has recently taken strong grounds in his paper for the Constitutional rights of the Southern people, has, it is true, been reelected; but he did not vote on the Fugitive Slave bill, and he distinctly declared in an Editorial, pending the election, that he could not have voted for it if he had been in his seat. Like the President, and a good many others at the North, he talks very well; but when the time for decided action is required he is generally among the missing.

The following are the Resolutions on the Slavery question, adopted by the Democratic Convention of

" Resolved. That the Democratic party of New York ted. Half of the Whigs will go for him at any rate, are proud to avow their fraternity with and devotion to the great principles of the Democratic Party of the Union, as declared by the National Democratic Conventions held at Baltimore in 1840, 1844, and 1848; Great Row on Mormon Island-Strang, the Prophet, in and they look forward in hope and confidence to the complete triumph of that party in 1852.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Country upon the recent settlement by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of these

Resolved. That devoted to the principles and form of our confederation, ever mindful of the blessings it Strang, the prophet, was arrested. Several have to has secured to ourselves and to mankind, and regardguard their dwellings with muskets, for fear the proph- ing the citizens of all sections of our country as members of a common brotherhood, we cherish the Union of the States as the ark of our political coveabout two weeks ago. "Any one," said he "who nant; and that we deprecate all sectional agitations, dares to disoby my laws, shall leave the Island withobligations, or to threaten its prosperity.

The election of Mr. Seymour, under all these circumstances, was decidedly preferred by the South; and his defeat must contribute in no small degree, to weaken still more that feeling of faith in Southern posoms in the good or just intentions of the Northern people. Upon the whole, we consider the result in New York as against the South, and as calculated to increase agitation and imperil the Union still further er law," but the prophet told him this event had been and deeper. "This fanaticism," in the prophetic revealed to him, and he knew the judgment of the language of Mr. Calbons was it will be the lan language of Mr. Calhoun, "will go to its end." What

It is evident, also, that the Democrats were not of all parties could not be obtained, and consequent- united as they should have been in this election. The vote is considerably behind, and it falls off most in the "Barnburning" Districts. This shows that these men-the "Barnburners "-are not to be relied upon under any circumstances. Many of them pre-Great excitement here this morning. Strang has tended to be satisfied with the nominations and cordial in their support of them, while at the same time they were leagued with the enemy and playing into

If the Southern people expect the Fugitive Slave Slave Law to stand, and if they are determined, as we know they are, to insist for the future upon all their tights, they must unite to a man in compelling Northern politicians to disregard party until justice is done them. Some of our politicians are talking of "conservatism" and of "Union parties." They forget or overlook the fact that those are the best Union men here who insist upon their rights, and that a love of the Union must first be revived and cultivated among the Northern people. They are the people to stand by the Union now, and to be "conservative" in their purposes and views. Will they do it? The recent elections, we are pained to say, do not furnish any satisfactory evidence that they will; but time, which tries all things, must determine.

THE "COUNTRY YEAR-BOOK." Our thanks are due Mr. Turner for a handsome copy of "The Country Year-Book; or the field, the forest, and the fireside, by William Howitt." We have read this work with much pleasure. Mr. Howitt paints with Nature's own pencil; but aside from his fine descriptive powers, as exhibited in this book, there is an elevation of tone and sentiment about it, which should commend it to all seekers after purity and excellence in literature. The work may be obtained at Mr. Turner's Bookstore.

DEATH OF MR. MEREDITH. The Rev. Thomas Meredith, Editor of the Biblical Recorder, expired at his residence near this City, on Wednesday evening last. He had been in bad health for some months past. The deceased was a superior writer, and an conflict which ensued, Mr. Bennet and his antagonist able and useful Minister of the Gospel. His death

THANKSGIVING DAY. Thursday last was duly observed in this City, in pursuance of the recommenway, near White street.

Mr. Graham was the defeated candidate for District of the City, and religious services were performed in in the Herald, since his momination for that office, probably provoked the assault.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

THE PART OF STREET

MESSRS, VENABLE AND MILLER. Messrs Graham and Badger may be supplied—som an "agitator"-as a fomenter of discord and strife, and as almost a " traitor" to the Union of the States! And yet now we find these same orators and presses, with few exceptions, on his ground, advising the very course which they so bitterly condemned in him! This is a compliment to his sagacity which is the more valuable, because of the source from which it comes and the manner in which it has been paid; and it may be that a sense of these facts operates, in no small degree, in keeping alive among these orators and presses those feelings of hostility towards him which were engendered at the period mentioned. They dislike him because his sagacity baffles them; and they denounce him because they stand rebuked before the people by his boldness, energy, and con-

We learn that Mr. Venable addressed a portion of his constituents at Oxford, during the late Term of Granville County Court; and that he was replied to by Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this City. We learn also, from the Register, that a Committee of eighteen-citizens of Granville-have asked Mr. Miller for a copy of his Speech, and he has promised to furnish

it. The Correspondence on the subject has been published in the Register. These gentlemen tell Mr. Miller that they " feel a deep and abiding interest in the preservation of our glorious Union," and are "anxious that no effort shall be spared to quell the turbulent elements of political discord, and suppress ultraism and fanaticism, and to produce in the South a firm, decided, and unflinching adherence to the Compromise Acts"; and Mr. Miller, in his reply, says he is for those Acts, and that he shall " always' feel proud to be an humble co-laborer with them and other patriotic men, no matter to what party they belong, in the cause of our glorious Union and its Constitution."

Mr. Miller then, and these gentlemen who agree with him, are the peculiar friends of the Union; and have no doubt of the passage of such a law, but shall Mr. Venable is "ultra" and "fanatical." and his fill up our sheet with course is hostile to the Union. This is the plain English of the whole matter. Now, we recognize the right of no man or set of men to set themselves up as better friends of the Constitution than those who, like Mr. Venable, have struggled to preserve it from violation and destruction; and who, failing in this, would turn from its wreck and from the foul traitors who have trampled it down, to the adoption of new plans for future security. "Ultraists" are men. according to our understanding of the term, who make extreme demands. Has Mr. Venable done this? Has he, at any time, asked more than the South was entitled to, or than the Constitution gave her? Is he to be comfronted by Whig champions and denounced because of his devotion to the Constitution

and the rights of his constituents? But what a time did these gentlemen and their orator select for their glorification over these " Compromise Acts "! At the very moment when the only measure in the whole series calculated to benefit the South, was disregarded, reviled, and openly disobeyed in Boston and throughout most of the New England States-at this moment, when citizens of slaveholding States who had gone North for the purpose of availing themselves of the provisions of this law, and of thus exercising their plain Constitutional rights, are hunted like felous and driven back with insult and injury-at this moment, do these gentlemen come forward to "produce" in Southern minds a "decided adherance" to this so-called Compromise -to assail those who thought it their duty to oppose it-and to laud the authors of this plan of "peace"! We hear no denunciations of the fanatics-no manly declaration that they must cease their assaults upon us, and that the leading politicians of the free States must make them do it, as the price of continued union; but a lecture is read, in the shape of an epistle to the orator, on " ultraism and fanaticism "-and ern or Southern men. It is proper that these gentle- composed in that Town. They may have been palpable violation, they must cease their attacks on papers. tinctions, in arresting the tide of fanaticism which opposition" to that blessing, and "cabbage" his their boasted measures of "Compromise" have not verses at that, is too bad. Our pen would have made as yet checked, and which threatens, unless encoun- blunders and crooked marks for weeks, if we had hesitered boldly and at once, to oversweep and overwhelm tated under such circumstances. us all. This is no time for disputes among ourselves, or for the achievement of oratorical triumphs by one foe. Instead of disparaging Mr. Venable's efforts, bid him God speed in his noble work. If he is zealons and ardent, let them remember that it is for them he is laboring; and that if, in their opinion, he errs from too much zeal, he errs on the side of right and his country. Better be too ardent in a good cause, than reluctant to face wrong, or cold in defence of justice.

The Register exults over the supposed "discom fiture" of Mr. Venable on this occasion-calls him, with an elegance peculiar to that paper, "Father Abram "-pronounces him a " reckless agitator "says that " Miller upon Saunders was but a circum- of his death, he was as active and vigorous in the stance to Miller upon Venable "-and winds up by prosecution of his profession, as at the earliest period expressing its admiration, for the hundredth time, of Mr Miller's "splendid powers of effective oratory." In all this two objects are particularly prominent. EXTRAODINARY SPEED. The Victoria Gazette One is, the advancement of party by the prostration says that the express train on the Utica and Syracuse of Mr. Venable; and the other is, a desire to make a railroad, with the engine "Lightning" for its motive great man " of Mr. Miller. There is a dearth of power, recently made 134 miles in fourteen minutes, "great men" in Whigdom at present. It is impor- and that one day last week the same train came tant that some one should be cried up to the proper through from Syracuse to Utica, fifty-three miles, dimensions, in order that the places of such men as including three stops, in one hour and thirty minutes.

Mr. Venable, the Representative in Congress from the Orange District, has signalized himself by his bold and able advocacy of Southern rights, and has sis" can be manufactured, are to be taken as the emwon for himself not only the confidence of his con-stituents, but a reputation throughout the country of these extravagant laudations of Mr. Miller whenwhich any man might well be proud. No man has ever he opens his mouth; and hence these stereotyped shown himself a better friend of the Constitution and phrases about "splendid powers," "thrilling apthe Union than he has, while at the same time he has peals," and "sky-sweeping declamation," whenbeen smong the foremost of those gallant spirits of ever, in the course of events, or in response to a call. the Senate and House, who have contended so that gentleman addresses the people, whether in firmly, so constantly, and so eloquently, from the Johnston, Franklin, Granville or Wake. Now the Refirst, for the interests of their section and the equal gister and the "wise men" of Whigdom for whom it rights of the States. Time and again, as the timid speaks, might have all this their own way, so far as gave back and temporizers quailed, has his clarion we are concerned, if they could bring themselves to voice been heard sounding above the din and tumult do simple justice to their adversaries at the same time; of opposing factions, pleading for the Union as it but when they add to these absurd compliments ridiought to be, and for the Constitution as our fathers cale for such statesmen as Mr. Venable, and abuse made it; and though at one time it was considered of their opponents, it becomes our duty to throw by even some of his best friends, that he was too back the curtain and exhibit things as they are. Mr. far in front and too determined in maintaining his Miller is a hard student, and a man of respectable positions, yet time has shown that they were in error talents. He is a plain, narrative, effective speaker: and that he was right. When, fourteen months ago, but to say that he possesses "splendid powers" as he took the ground that the best course which could an orator, is to render him ridiculous. He is endowthen be adopted by the South, was to cut off all intercourse with the North and thus teach the feelings study have added, as they will continue to add, to of our assailants through their pocket-nerves, how was his mental stock. The Register says he is a "splenhe denounced by Whig orators and Whig presses as did" orator; but he neither thrills like Prentiss-nor dazzles like Clay-nor thunders in strong logic like Webster-nor rolls, like Cass, a rich stream of wis dom and eloquence on listening assemblages. These are " splendid " orators. Will the Register insist on comparing Mr. Miller with such standards? How unkind! The Register must give the gentleman time. if it expects to make a "great man" out of him, or even to place him in Mr. Graham's or Mr. Badger's

> But we have no wish to dwell upon these points. As a friend of Mr. Venable, we are satisfied that he was neither met or overmatched on this occasion. He stands in need of no extravagant eulogies or high sounding commendations. His attainments are well known, and speak for themselves; and his reputation is not likely to be injured by any course which the Whig leaders or the Raleigh Register may see proper to adopt towards him.

PUBLIC ADVERTISING, PRINTING, &c. We copy the following remarks, on the subject of advertising lands for sale for taxes and property under execution, from the last Lincoln Courier:

"We have received a copy of a Memorial to the next Legislature, requesting an alteration of the law requiring property sold under an execution for taxes, to be published in the Raleigh papers, and also suggesting the passage of an act requiring all property sold nader execution, when over the value of thirty dollars, to be advertised in some paper printed in or near the County where such property is to be sold. When the law first referred to was passed, there were but few papers in the State-those of Raleigh having the most general circulation. Since that time, presses are being established in every neighborhood; and propetry can certainly be advertised to better advantage in the home papers, where such can be seen by the many who read their County, and who do not take perhaps either it or the Raleigh papers.

We have a goodly number of signatures to the memorial, which meets with the most decided approbation of all to whom it has been presented. it to our legislators."

We concur with the Courier and the Press of the State generally, that the law ought to be altered in these respects. The law requiring notices of sales of lands for taxes by Sheriffs, to be published in the "State Gazette, or some other newspaper in the City of Raleigh," was passed in the the year 1796, at a time, as the Courier correctly observes, when there were but few papers published in the State. We see no reason why the law should not be so altered as to authorize the Sheriff to publish in his County paper; and if there be no paper printed in his County, then in some paper which, in his opinion, has the most general circulation in his County.

We approve also of the proposition in relation to advertising property sold under execution by the Sheriffs. This is due both to creditor and debtor, and such a law, we believe, exists in nearly all the States. We are also of the opinion that the contract system which now prevails, in regard to the printing of the Laws and Journals, and for the two Houses during the session, should be abolished This system has been sufficiently tried. It has worked badly, both for the State and the Printer; and the longer it is continued the more objectionable will it probably become. If the State expects to have its printing neatly and correctly executed, the State must pay at least as fair prices as individuals do. It would be quite easy to frame a law fixing the prices by the em and the token, and allowing a certain ascertained amount for folding and binding-the paper used in all cases, to weigh so much (say twenty or twenty-two pounds to the ream, single medium,) and the type to be of a certain quality. But we do not propose to dwell upon this latter point at present. We may take it up in some future number, and present our views more at length upon the subject.

The Salisbury Watchman contains some versesno one can tell, either from the language or tone of "written in opposition to 'I want a Wife,' by a the epistle, whether this lecture is intended for North- Bachelor "-which verses were never conceived or men and their orator should be reminded that they "written" -off either from the printed lines or from are not the only friends of the Constitution and the memory. The verses are quite pretty. They are Union in North Carolina; and that, if they would from the pen of an English writer. We saw them preserve this Union and shield this Constitution from some eight or ten years ago, circulating in the news-

such champions of both as Mr. Venable, and unite If the author had "written" in favor of a Wife, as one man, without respect to party divisions or dis- we should not have exposed him; but to write "in

MR. Dobbin's Appress. We have received and Southern man over another. Let us reserve our am- read with much pleasure the "Address delivered bemunition and the fire of our flints for the common fore the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina," in June last, by Hon. James C. Dobbin. and endeavoring to embayrass and hamper him, let This Address is chaste in style, and contains excelthese gentlemen, as true-hearted Southern patriots, lent thoughts and sentiments. Though prepared necheer him by their approbation when he speaks, and cessarily in the midst of pressing business engagements, it fully sustains the author's reputation as a fine writer and a man of letters. We shall publish extracts from it in some future number.

> DEATH OF DR. NORCUM! The last Norfolk Argus ssys: "We regret to learn from a letter received in this place yesterday evening, of the death of Dr. James Norcum, one of the oldest and most eminent physicians in North Carolina. He died at his residence in Edenton on Saturday evening last; and though he had attained to the age of upwards of three score years and ten, still, up to within a few days of his medical career."

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